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Guard To Receive Better Materiel, More Training

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has ordered improved equipment for National Guard units so they "will be in the best possible position to exercise their duties with minimum risk of injury."

In a memorandum to the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, Nov. 6, the Secretary of Defense recalled how he had emphasized the importance of improved equipping, manning and training of the National Guard and Reserve as "part of our new total force concept to insure their increased readiness to meet the primary mission of augmenting the active force in time of war and when otherwise authorized by law."

Secretary Laird also noted that he thinks added attention should be given to equipping and training the National Guard for its responsibilities in helping to maintain safety and order in civil disturbance situations.

He made it clear, however, that equipping and training the Guard did not infringe in any way upon the authority of the several States or the responsibility of the Department of Justice.

Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor had proposed certain immediate steps, Secretary Laird said, to provide additional civil disturbance training to

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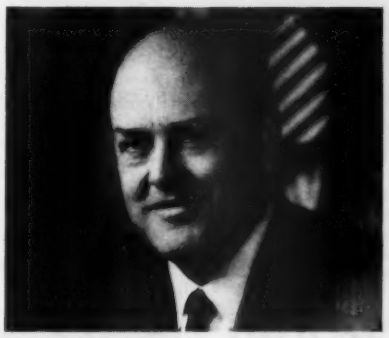


Secretary Laird

Transition Program Is Aid To Individual

"One of the most important human goals for the Department of Defense is to assist the individual upon completion of his military service in his reentry to civilian life," Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Roger T. Kelley said during the 1970 Transitional Manpower Programs Conference in Washington.

Mr. Kelley

In complimenting the DoD and Service representatives for their efforts in the Transition Program, the keynote speaker said, "It seems to us that if there were to be no other benefits found from the program it would justify itself strictly in terms of benefits to the individual person.

"It would not be difficult to support

(Continued On Page Three)

Mobilization Policies Updated, Simplified

Mobilization policies of the Department of Defense have been consolidated into a single document and updated to incorporate the lessons learned from past mobilization experiences.

The policies are in the new Defense Department Directive 1235.10, dated Oct. 27, 1970, which was signed by Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard.

The Directive aims at preventing the recurrence of problems such as incompatibility of personnel records, out-of-date physical examinations and inadequate reporting of unit and individual readiness.

Mr. Packard

The directive took into account the partial mobilization of National Guard and Reserve units in 1968.

Although highly technical in part, the directive provides a single ready reference document which should assist the Services to increase timeliness and efficiency in the mobilization of the Guard and Reserve, the Defense Department explained.

The new directive provides:

—Criteria and procedures for selection of units to be mobilized.

—Alert and notification procedures.

—Policy for maintenance of the in-

(Continued On Page Six)

On The Inside . . .

More RVNAF Missions.....Page 2
NATO Planning Group.....Page 3
President Nixon At U.N.....Page 4
Jobs In Construction.....Page 7
Communications-Electronics Conference.....Page 8

Guard To Receive Better Materiel, More Training

(Continued From Page One)

all basic trainees including Guardsmen, additional training for all National Guard units assigned civil disturbance missions, and issuance of protective vests, face masks, batons, and other items of equipment for use by the Guard in civil disturbance operations.

It was explained that this Federally-funded equipment is in addition to normal weapons and equipment issued to the National Guard. Also proposed was special leadership training for selected National Guard officers and non-commissioned officers.

Secretary Laird said he strongly endorsed the actions proposed by the Army. "It is my policy that the members of the National Guard engaged in helping to restore and maintain safety and order will be in the best possible position to exercise their duties with minimum risk and injury."

He said he wanted the Army, as executive agent for the Department of Defense, to proceed with implementation of its proposals in coordination with the Air Force. "In addition," he said, "I would like to have the Secretary of the Army intensify his continuing research and development of protective devices and less lethal weapons so that he may expedite their issue to the National Guard units.

The Army said it was "initiating procurement immediately" to provide protective face shields and riot batons for the Guard. They must also be furnished increased quantities of protective (flak) jackets, the Army said.

* * *

The Defense Department has requested a $4.7 million increase in Fiscal Year 1971 appropriations for these items, the Army said, adding "We hope to provide 140,000 face shields and batons and 120,000 protective vests."

Other items needed in great quantities than now available are shotguns, public address systems, floodlights, single-sideband radios, anti-sniper rifles, and chemical dispensers.

A three-hour orientation on civil disturbance has been added to the Army's training program. This will reach all Guardsmen, the Army said. In addition, funds have been requested to provide an added eight hours of civil disturbance instruction, along with money to provide 16 hours of leadership training for the junior leaders of the Guard—captains, lieutenants, and enlisted personnel in grade E–5 through E–9.

"We believe that leadership is the single most important element in conducting successful civil disturbance control operations," the Army said.

Increase Noted In Delta Missions By Republic Of Vietnam Air Force

More than 70 per cent of all allied air strikes in the Mekong Delta region are now being flown by the Republic of Vietnam Air Force (RVNAF), in increase of 20 per cent in the past year, according to Headquarters, Seventh Air Force.

Air strikes in Military Region 4 also are flown by U.S. Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force jet fighter-bombers.

The majority of the missions in the area are flown by pilots of the RVNAF's 520th Tactical Fighter Sq., Binh Thuy AB, RVN, in A–37 Dragonfly jet attack aircraft.

The 520th TFS "is one of the oldest and most professional fighter units in Vietnam," according to Major John A. Glover, a USAF Advisory Team 4 member.

"The squadron is completely self-sufficient. It upgrades its own pilots and does its own instructing and test flying. The pilots are highly motivated, have high morale and are an extremely efficient fighting unit, proving it every day against the enemy in the delta and in Cambodia," Maj. Glover continued.

More than 60 per cent of the pilots have been flying combat missions in fighter aircraft for seven years or more. The squadron has had only one combat loss since transitioning to the A–37 in May 1969 when it converted to the jet fighter from the A–1 Skyraider.

RVNAF Capt. T. T. Anh, a flight leader with the 520th TFS, pointed out, "Recent Cambodian missions have enabled us to hit more specific targets. We hit the enemy more out in the open."

FINAL STRIKE MISSION—Two 500-pound bombs are released from a 3d Tactical Fighter Wing, Bien Hoa AB, RVN, A-37 Dragonfly jet during one of the final missions flown by the U.S. Air Force wing in Vietnam. The 3d TFW is one of the major units being withdrawn from the Republic as part of the fourth increment redeployment of U.S. forces. The jet fighter-bomber pilots of the wing have flown nearly 200,000 combat sorties during the past five years. Two squadrons of A-37s were transferred to the Republic of Vietnam Air Force. (U.S. Air Force Photo By Airman First Class Bruce Uhlman.)

The average flying time for each pilot includes more than 2,000 hours of combat time. Each has the equivalent of a junior college education, and most speak three languages— French, English and Vietnamese.

These pilots have been fighting a war and building an Air Force at the same time for many years and they have excelled in both areas, Maj. Glover commented.

Transition Program Is Aid To Individual

(Continued From Page One)

the right which each individual has to receive an assist from a grateful nation upon completion of his military obligation or voluntary service to that nation."

Assistant Secretary Kelley continued, "Many of our young men and women who are in the Armed Forces today came into military service without benefit of having acquired a civilian marketable skill. Some of these young people entered military service without having completed a high school education.

"Some incurred disabilities while in service which limit the horizon of jobs that they might pursue upon completion of their military service."

The Transistion Program, Mr. Kelley said, is a "bridge of support" which aids a serviceman in making the difficult adjustment from military to civilian life in a productive and gainful way.

BENEFITS TO SERVICES

He added that the Transition Program has aided the Services in retaining more people. "Transition counselors," he said, "officers and non-commissioned officers who are assigned the task of counseling people who are leaving the service consistently find that one of the by-products of the Transition Program is that upon looking at their job options—one of which is to remain in the service and the other being to return to civilian life and pursue an occupation there—many of these young people decide to remain in the service because they are being thoughtfully counseled about the various opportunities that are to be found in the service and opportunities which are to be found in civilian life."

Concluding, Mr. Kelley said, "Transition is an opportunity to help people in a very substantial way to contribute to the quality of American life and to help the quality of American life in a way that helps the quality of military life. It permits us the opportunity to become and remain a voluntary organization capable of attracting and keeping people through voluntary, rather than constricted, means."

NEW WAVES DIRECTOR—Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee congratulates Commander Robin L. Quigley (left center) on her appointment as the new Director of the WAVES and promotion to captain, effective Jan. 4, 1971. Captain Rita Lenihan, outgoing WAVES Director, and Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, attended the announcement ceremony.

NATO Planning Group Studies Balance Of Strategic Forces

During a two-day conference in Ottawa, Ministers of Defense of eight NATO countries discussed the balance of strategic forces and reviewed changes which have occurred in the strategic nuclear capabilities facing NATO since their last meeting in Venice.

This was the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's eighth semi-annual meeting.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird represented the United States. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Manlio Brosio, Secretary General of NATO.

Other Ministers of Defense attending were Mr. Donald S. MacDonald, Canada; Mr. Helmut Schmidt, Republic of Germany; Mr. Mario Tanassi, Italy; Mr. Willem den Toom, Netherlands; Mr. Gunnar Hellesen, Norway; and Lord Carrington, United Kingdom. Greece was represented by Ambassador P. A. Cavalierato.

The Ministers reviewed the military planning and refined the political guidelines for the initial defensive tactical use of nuclear weapons which had been adopted a year ago.

A statement following the meeting said, "After completion of studies of the role of atomic demolition munitions they (the Ministers) reached agreement on political guidelines to cover the possible use of such weapons."

The Ministers were provided a series of papers covering policy issues on the role of NATO's nuclear forces and on the defensive use of nuclear weapons within the concept of flexibility in response, which remains the basis of allied strategy.

Decisions of the Planning Group will be forwarded for endorsement by Ministers of the Nuclear Defense Affairs Committee and subsequently by the Defence Planning Committee at their meetings to be held in Brussels in December.

The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the Nuclear Planning Group "in providing a continuing forum for allied consultation on nuclear matters, in which political and military considerations are closely interrelated."

Next meeting of the Planning Group is scheduled in the Republic of Germany in May 1971.

President Nixon Attends Opening Of U.N. 25th General Assembly

President Nixon addressed the 25th Anniversary Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York Oct. 23. Following are excerpts of his address.

The United Nations was born amid a great upwelling of hope that at last the better nature of man would triumph. There was hope that Woodrow Wilson's dream of half a century ago —that the world's governments would join *"in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice"*—would at last be realized.

Some of those early hopes have been realized. Some have not. The U.N. has achieved many successes in settling or averting conflicts.

The U.N. has achieved many successes in promoting economic development and in fostering other areas of international cooperation, thanks to the work of dedicated men and women all over the world.

These are matters that all the members of the United Nations can point to with very great pride.

But . . . the world today is not what the founders of the U.N. hoped for 25 years ago. Cooperation among nations leaves much to be desired. The goal of the peaceful settlement of disputes is too often breached. The great central issue of our time—the question of whether the world as a whole is to live at peace—has not been resolved.

This central issue turns in large part on the relations among the great nuclear powers. Their strength imposes on them special responsibilities of restraint and wisdom. The issue of war and peace cannot be solved unless we in the United States and the Soviet Union demonstrate both the will and the capacity to put our relationship on a basis consistent with the aspirations of mankind.

. . . One of the paramount problems of our time is that we must transcend the old patterns of power politics in which nations sought to exploit every volatile situation for their own advantage, or to squeeze the maximum advantage for themselves out of every negotiation.

In today's world, and especially where the nuclear powers are involved, such policies invite the risk of confrontations that could spell disaster for all. The changes in the world since World War II have made more compelling than ever the central idea behind the United Nations: *that individual nations must be ready at last to take a far-sighted and a generous view. The profoundest national interest of our time—for every nation—is not immediate gain but the preservation of peace.*

One of the reasons the world had such high hopes for the United Nations at the time of its founding was that the United States and the Soviet Union had fought together as allies in World War II. We cooperated in bringing the U.N. into being. There were hopes that this cooperation would continue.

'. . . The great central issue of our time—the question of whether the world as a whole is to live at peace—has not been resolved.'

It did not continue, and many of the world's—and the U.N.'s—most grievous troubles since have stemmed from that fact of history.

Despite the deep differences between ourselves and the Soviet Union, there are four great factors that provide a basis for a common interest in working together to contain and reduce those differences.

The first of these factors is at once the most important and the most obvious. Neither of us wants a nuclear exchange that would cost the lives of tens of millions of people. Thus, we have a powerful common interest in avoiding a nuclear confrontation.

The second of these factors is the enormous cost of arms. Certainly we both should welcome the opportunity to reduce the burden, to use our resources for building rather than destroying.

The third factor is that we both are major industrial powers which at present have very little trade or commercial contact with one another. It would clearly be in the economic self-interest of each of us if world conditions would permit us to increase trade and contact.

The fourth factor is the global challenge of economic and social development. The pressing economic and social needs around the world can given our competition a creative direction.

Thus, in these four matters, we have substantial mutual incentives to find ways of working together despite our continuing difference of views on other matters.

It was in this spirit that I announced, on taking office, that the policy of the United States would be to move from an era of confrontation to one of negotiation.

This is a spirit that we hope will dominate the talks between our two countries on the limitation of strategic arms.

There is no greater contribution which the United States and the Soviet Union together could make than to limit the world's capacity for self-destruction.

This would reduce the danger of war. And it would enable us to devote more of our resources—abroad as well as at home —to assisting in the constructive works of economic development and in peaceful progress: *in Africa, where so many nations have gained independence and dignity during the life of the United Nations; in Asia, with its rich diversity of cultures and peoples; and in Latin America, where the United States has special bonds of friendship and cooperation.*

Despite our many differences, the United States and the Soviet Union have managed ever since World War II to avoid direct conflicts. But history shows—as the tragic experience

'Above all, let us, as leaders of the world, reflect in our actions what our own people feel. Let us do what our own people need. Let us consider the world interest —the people's interest—in all that we do.'

of World War I indicates—that great powers can be drawn into conflict without their intending it by wars between smaller nations.

The Middle East is a place today where local rivalries are intense, where the vital interests of the United States and the Soviet Union are both involved. Quite obviously, the primary responsibility for achieving a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, rests on the nations of the Middle East themselves. But in this region in particular, it is imperative that the two major powers conduct themselves so as to strengthen the forces of peace rather than to strengthen the forces of war.

It is essential that we and the Soviet Union join in efforts toward avoiding war in the Middle East, and also toward developing a climate in which the nations of the Middle East will learn to live and let live. It is essential not only in the interest of the people of the Middle East themselves, but also because the alternative could be a confrontation with disastrous consequences for the Middle East, for our own nations and for the world.

Therefore, we urge the continuation of the ceasefire and the creation of confidence in which peace efforts can go forward.

In the world today we are at a crossroads. We can follow the old way, playing the traditional game of international relations, but at ever-increasing risk. Everyone will lose and no one will gain. Or we can take a new road.

I invite the leaders of the Soviet Union to join us in taking that new road—to join in a peaceful competition, not in the accumulation of arms but in the dissemination of progress; not in the building of missiles but in waging a winning war against hunger and disease and human misery in our own countries and around the globe.

Let us compete in elevating the human spirit, in fostering respect for law among nations, in promoting the works of peace. In this kind of competition, no one loses and everyone benefits.

Here at the United Nations, there are many matters of major and immediate and global concern on which the nations, even when they are competitors, have a mutual interest in working together as part of the community of nations.

In approaching these matters each of us represented here, in our national interest as leaders and in our self-interest as human beings, must take into consideration a broader element: *"The world interest."*

The United States came to its present position of world power without either seeking the power or wanting the responsibility. We shall meet that responsibility as well as we can.

We shall not be so pious or so hypocritical as to pretend that we have not made mistakes, or that we have no national interests of our own which we intend to protect.

But we can with complete honesty say that we maintain our strength to keep the peace, and not to threaten the peace. The power of the United States will be used to defend freedom, and never to destroy freedom.

What we seek is . . . a structure of stability and progress that will enable each nation, large and small, to chart its own course and to make its own way without outside interference, without intimidation, without domination by ourselves or by any other nation. . . .

We seek good relations with all the people of the world. We respect the right of each people to choose its own way.

We do hold certain principles to be universal:

—That each nation has a sovereign right to its own independence and to recognition of its own dignity.

—That each individual has a human right to that same recognition of his dignity.

—That we all share a common obligation to demonstrate the mutual respect for the rights and feelings of one another that is the mark of a civil society and also of a true community of nations.

In Africa, in Asia, in Latin America, in Western Europe, in Eastern Europe—in all the 74 nations I have now visited—one thing I have found is that whatever their differences of race or religion or political systems, whatever their customs, whatever their condition, the people of the world want peace.

- **So let the guns fall silent and stay silent.**
- **In Southeast Asia, let us agree to a ceasefire and negotiate a peace.**
- **In the Middle East, let us hold to the ceasefire and build a peace.**
- **Through arms control agreements, let us invest our resources in the development that nourishes peace.**
- **Across this planet let us attack the ills that threaten peace.**
- **In the untapped oceans of water and space, let us harvest in peace.**
- **In our personal relations and in our international relations, let us display the mutual respect that fosters peace.**
- **Above all, let us, as leaders of the world, reflect in our actions what our own people feel. Let us do what our own people need. Let us consider the world interest—the people's interest—in all that we do.**

Since the birth of the United Nations—for the first time in this century—the world's people have lived through 25 years without a world war.

Let us resolve together that the second quarter century of the United Nations shall offer the world what its people yearn for, and what they deserve: a world without any war, a full generation of peace.

Mobilization Policies Updated, Simplified

(Continued From Page One)

tegrity of National Guard and Reserve units upon mobilization.

—Policies governing delays and exemptions, priority for mobilizing individuals with prior military service, and early release from active duty and other personnel matters.

—Standard definitions of terms used in mobilization which were previously not uniform among the Services. (This is the first time standard definitions, applying to all Services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have been spelled out by directive.

The Defense Department said implementation by the Military Departments will be accomplished within 90 days from the date of the directive. During this period the Military Departments were advised to revise or prepare implementing directives and instructions to conform to the directive.

PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY

The Mobilization Statutory Authority (U.S. Code, Title 10) provides the President, upon declaration of a national emergency, with the authority to mobilize up to 1,000,000 Ready Reservists without their consent to meet the requirements of the national emergency.

This authority can be used to meet external threats to the security of the United States, such as an attack, or to provide forces to meet domestic emergencies.

The National Guard may be called into Federal service by the President to enforce Federal authority, prevent interference with State and Federal law, aid the State in suppressing insurrection and to repel invasion under the provisions of the Mobilization Statutory Authority. Also, Guard units in one State may be called for duty in another State, if necessary. They also may serve outside the United States, when required to repel an invasion.

It was explained that during planning for and/or executions of a partial mobilization, consideration will be given to certain factors when selecting units to be mobilized.

Following are excerpts of mobilization policies covered by the new directive:

Units with highest training, logistical and personnel readiness should be selected first. Whenever the situation is appropriate, consideration should be given to phased mobilization of National Guard and Reserve units, thus providing for rotation into and out of the active forces.

Units, within the types and the organizational stationing desired, should be selected from as wide a geographical area as is feasible.

Select only those units necessary to meet stated mobilization objectives. Those subordinate units within an organization not immediately required to further the objectives of the mobilization

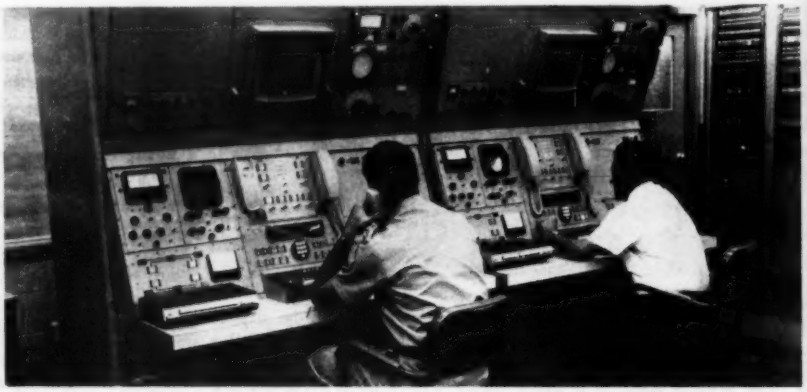
Selection of units previously mobilized should be avoided, if possible, unless sufficient time has elapsed to allow turnover of a majority of personnel previously mobilized.

should either be exempted from mobilization or delayed until such time as there is a clear need for them.

In order to achieve maximum utilization of resources within the period for which they have been mobilized, units selected for deployment will be deployed as soon as practicable following mobilization.

Army training base capabilities will be expanded, preferably by order to active duty of Army Reserve Training Divisions as necessary in order to expedite the required training for non-prior service personnel.

Training base capabilities of the Reserve components other than the Army will be expanded by augmentation units when and if organized, or by the selective recall of individuals from the Ready Reserve.



CONTROL CENTER—Control point for the East Coast Telecommunications Center is manned by two persons. This control automatically monitors, tests, analyzes and switches DC and VF circuits serviced by technical control.

Advanced Control System Aids Defense Communications

A $1.5 million, highly advanced technical control system designed to support defense communications has begun operation at Ft. Detrick, Md. The new automated technical control (ATC) is the most up-to-date in computerized communications.

The ATC, a part of the East Coast Telecommunications Center (ECTC), is a computer-controlled system that monitors, tests, reroutes, restores and provides status reports on communications equipment and systems. It is similar to another ATC at Coltano, Italy.

The center is a vital link in the worldwide Defense Communications System (DCS). The ECTC processes more than 100,000 messages daily and utilizes more than a thousand military and commercial circuits, including satellite.

The ECTC is part of the Army's Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM), headquartered at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. In addition to its other daily responsibilities it provides communications support to the White House, State Deparment, NASA and other government agencies.

Tremendous Future

Jobs In Construction Trades Available To Ex-Servicemen

A top Department of Labor official has advised servicemen leaving the Services to obtain information about employment in the construction trades "because there is a tremendous future in the construction industry."

Mr. Arthur A. Fletcher, an Assistant Secretary of Labor, said in an interview, "Some unions have set up recruiting stations near military separation centers so they can recruit young men just as soon as they get separation papers."

He said unions are seeking heavy equipment operators and finished craft mechanics of any kind, and that personnel leaving the service "will have it much easier than a civilian individual at this particular time."

BRIGHT FUTURE

The construction industry has a bright future, said Secretary Fletcher, "because long-term planning indicates that we are going to rebuild much of the United States" over the next few years.

He added, "It is further estimated that we are going to need two million new craftsmen who are directly involved in the construction industry by 1978. Those two million new craftsmen will create another eight million jobs that indirectly supply the construction industry.

"So, construction is going to be real big in the United States for the next 10 years. Some estimate it around $10 billion by 1979."

He said this is going to require construction workers. So will rapid transit, airports, rebuilding the cities, and ecology.

Asked what is being done about hiring minority personnel who have not had the training required by the labor pools, the Secretary said:

One plan is to find "the fellow that is a qualified craftsman and bring him in. Of course, some of the young men coming out of the Services would qualify as competent the minute they get out.

"The other plan, of course, is to give a person a given period of time to prove he is or is not a qualified craftsman. At this point the contractor can have this person sent to a manpower training program and the contract can then be used for on-the-job training. The person would then receive a training wage rather than a full craftsman wage.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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PRINCIPAL DEPUTY—Mr. Armistead I. Selden Jr., right, is sworn into office as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) by Dr. G. Warren Nutter, Assistant Secretary of Defense (ISA), as Mrs. Selden and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, left, look on. He succeeds Richard A. Ware, who will become president of the Earhart Foundation. Mr. Selden practiced law both in Alabama and in Washington, D.C. He has served in the Alabama State Legislature and the U.S. Congress.

"The Taft-Hartley Act makes it possible for a contractor to bring a person on the job for seven days without being a union member, at which time, assuming the person proves to be a competent craftsman, the contractor can then appeal to the union for either membership for that individual or for a work permit, one of the two. If the union provides the work permit or membership, then he becomes a modified member of the union or at least has the permit to work during the life of that contract, and earns some money.

"On the other hand, if during that seven-day period it turns out that he is not a competent craftsman, the contractor, and the union for that matter, can suggest that the individual go into a manpower program, at which time he gets whatever training he needs—classroom training and on-the-job training during the life of that contract—bring him up to minimum qualification."

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

The Secretary pointed out that the best way for anyone to find out where jobs are available is to check with employment agencies, union offices, contractors and minority group organizations. The Labor Department notifies all such groups when jobs are available in their regions.

He said that if a minority person wants to become an apprentice in a union-controlled skill he should "seek out the Central Labor Council and the Apprenticeship Committee in any given city—and most cities have both—and ask to fill out an application to become an indentured apprentice in the local apprenticeship program."

A person leaving the service can obtain information regarding such a program by writing to: Assistant Secretary of Labor Arthur A. Fletcher, Department of Labor, 14th St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.

DCA COMMANDERS CONFERENCE—Commanders of the Defense Communications Agency's worldwide field activities recently met in Arlington, Va., for the Agency's 1970 Commanders Conference, called by Air Force Lieutenant General Richard P. Klocko, Director, DCA. The Commanders are front row, left to right: Col. J. W. Oliver, USAF, SCFO-East; Lt. Col. L. G. Baird, USAF, DCA-Middle East and Africa; Brig. Gen. H. A. Schulke Jr., USA, DCA-Operations Directorate; Brig. Gen. F. H. Trogdon, USAF, DCA-Programs Directorate; Maj Gen. R. D. Terry, USA, DCA-NMCSTS; Lt. Gen. R. P. Klocko; RAdm. R H. Weeks, USN, Vice Director, DCA; Col. H. L. Grimm, USAF, DCEO; Col. Seymour Stearns, USAF, DECCO; Capt. G. L. Clark, USN, DCA-Alaska; Col. W. A. VanSandt, USA, DCA-Pacific; Capt. John Sparger, USN, DCAOC; Col. F. S. Evans, USAF, DCA-Western Hemisphere; Col. G A. Pappas, USAF, DCA-Europe. Back row: Cmdr. R. H. Englebrecht, USN, DCA-Southeast Asia; Mr. J. E. Timmins Jr., Comptroller; Col. T. B. Merritt, USA, NMCSSC; Mr. A. P. Lawo, Asst. Chief of Staff for Administration; Lt. Col. L. T. Furlow, USAF, DCA-Korea; Col. E. P. Reeder, USAF, DCA-Europe; Lt. Col. Pericles Therianos, USA, DCA-Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, Africa; Lt. Col. J. R. Reynolds, USAF, DCA-North; Cmdr. R. J. Williams, USN, DCA-United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Africa; Capt. A. M. Bettis, USN, DCASEF; Col. D. A. Carter, USA, DCA-Southeast Asia Mainland; Maj. T. J. Pearson Jr., USA, DCA-Far East; Maj. M. M. Gabriel, USAF, DCA-Panama, and Lt. Col. A. D. Friedman, USMC, DCA-Germany.

Communications-Electronic Experts Discuss New, Future Systems

Top echelon communications and electronics officials of the Defense establishment met at the Pentagon recently to find out what is new, and what to expect in the future, and probed elusive communications problems—past, present and future.

The occasion was the 11th Annual Communications-Electronics Conference attended by high-ranking communications chiefs of the Unified and Specified Commands, as well as all Defense agencies interested in communications.

Sponsored by the Communications-Electronics Directorate of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the opening session was attended by more than 250 communicators who heard an address by Mr. Louis A. deRosa, Principal Staff Assistant to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird for Telecommunications matters and for the National Communications System.

Major General Anthony T. Shtogren, USAF, Director, Communications-Electronics, OJCS, delivered the opening remarks.

As explained by the conference's project officer, Colonel Charles S. Hoster, Chief of the Electronic Warfare Branch, J-6, the program included something for everybody.

The representatives were brought up to date on some of the "on-going" programs such as Autodin and Autovon. Other subjects included lasers, secure voice systems, navigational aids and electronics compatability.

Of interest to commanders, Col. Hoster said, was information about new things on the horizon. For instance, the commanders were told about "Socrates," a new Navy concept in secure voice systems.

Completely new this year was a seminar called "Lessons Learned." During a three-hour session, the chiefs of communications discussed problems and ways to solve them. "They even talked about problems they couldn't solve," Col. Hoster said.

Also of interest was the status of Communications Satellite Programs—both commercial and military. They have proved successful and are growing, with military interest undiminished, Col. Hoster said.

Other speakers and their subjects included:

Dr. Larry Dworkin of the Army Electronics Command conducted a briefing on "The Future of Laser Communications," and Brigadier General Lee M. Paschall, USAF, Deputy Director of Command Control and Communication of the Air Staff, spoke on "The Future Role of the Commander in the Management of Electronic Data Processing Systems."

Brigadier General Geoffry Cheadle, of Military Assistance Command Vietnam, talked about communications problems in Southeast Asia; Rear Admiral William E. Kuntz, European Command, discussed "Burden Sharing"; Brigadier General Joyce B. James, North American Air Defense Command, had the topic "A Communications Data Base," and Brigadier General Richard N. Cordell, Pacific Command, discussed "Communications in Cambodia."

Col. Hoster, who worked out the details of the conference, said, "The quality of the presentations was high, and the technical discussions were revealing."

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